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Ancons was stopped by the British at Gibraltar and twenty-four Germans and one Austrian were taken off the ship. Late last summer the Ancons left here for Italy with 75,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 tons of hay, and 600 horses for the Italian government.

On the same voyage it carried 300 Italians in the steerage, who went back because it was said at the time they could not get work on the New York subway. All of its officers, engine room force, and members of the crew were Italian men who shipped from Italy.

PLAYED PART IN RESCUE.

The Ancons played a prominent part in the rescue of passengers from the burning Fabre liner *Saint Anna* in mid-Atlantic on Sept. 12. It came to the *Saint Anna*'s aid and took off more than 900 passengers.

The *Saint Anna* carried more than 2,000 passengers, but succeeded in checking the fire and proceeded to the Ancons without further assistance from the Ancons.

NEWS STIRRED WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.—News of the sinking of the Ancons caused a sensation here tonight, as it was regarded as foreshadowing a new controversy between the United States and Austria similar to the critical dispute with Germany that followed the torpedoing of the Lusitania. Before making any comment, however, officials awaited information on two points: whether the vessel was torpedoed without warning, and whether any Americans were among the victims.

Should it develop that the Ancons was warned and ignored it and attempted to escape, the rules of naval warfare, according to the Washington government's view, justified the use of force.

MAY DEMAND DISAVOWAL.

If the Ancons was attacked without warning and it was paralleling the Lusitania, develop the attitude of the United States probably will be along the lines already followed with Germany—the dispatch of a note demanding disavowal of the act, reparation, and assurances that such incidents will not occur in the future.

Official Austria has never given the United States notice that she regarded the waters of the Mediterranean surrounding Italy as blockaded or that her submarines would torpedo merchantmen without warning.

POSITION ESTABLISHED.

This fact raises in the minds of some officials the point as to how far the negotiations and exchange of notes between the United States and Germany morally bound the Teutonic allies. It was recalled tonight that Dr. Dumba, then the Austro-Hungarian ambassador here, participated in some of the informal conversations with Secretary Bryan subsequent to the sinking of the Lusitania, and became thoroughly familiar with the American position.

Just how far such notification as Ambassador Dumba may have given his foreign office on the negotiations between the United States and Germany may affect the present situation is conjectural.

INQUIRY IS FIRST STEP.

In its negotiations thus far with the belligerents, the American government has dealt principally with Great Britain for the entente nations and with Germany in regard to some matters at least for the Teutonic allies.

Should later dispatches indicate that the Ancons was torpedoed without warning and that Americans aboard it lost their lives, the first step would be a note of inquiry to Ambassador Peiffer at Vienna to learn the facts from the Austrian government. Ambassador Peiffer at Rome also would be similarly directed to send such information as he could obtain from Italy, and for affidavas from the survivors of the circumstances under which the vessel was sunk. Probably no formal action would be taken pending receipt of this data.

STEAMER DACIA SUNK.

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 9.—The French steamship *Yser*, formerly known as the *Dacia*, which was seized by a French cruiser last February when carrying a cargo of cotton from the United States to Germany, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The passengers and crew were saved. The news of the sinking of the *Yser* was contained in an official announcement made public here today.

The *Dacia* formerly belonged to the Hamburg-American Line. After the outbreak of war it was seized by Edward N. Breitling and changed its registry and became an American ship, *Laden* with cotton destined for Germany. It was on its way from the United States to Rotterdam when picked up by a French cruiser last February and taken into Brest.

The seizure of the vessel was confirmed by a prize court, and the cargo of cotton was seized and turned over to the British admiralty. The *Dacia* was bound through the prize court and its new French owner renamed it the *Yser*.

British: Bust Goss Down.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The steamer *Irene*, employed by the Trinity House corporation in connection with lighthouse and pilotage work, has been sunk. Thirty-five of the crew were missing.

The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent learns that a British submarine torpedoed the German steamship *Cordeille*, bound from Emden for Karlskrona, yesterday.

RECORD OF TORPEDOES.

The vessels on which American lives and property have been menaced or destroyed through German submarines follow:

WILLIAM P. FRYE, United States. 1,000 tons, American, was sunk by German submarine and offered to pay value fixed by German prize court. United States rejected prize court idea, saying treaty had been violated, and demanding direct settlement. Negotiations still under way, nearing agreement on direct settlement.

EVELYN, United States, Feb. 19; one American lost; sunk by mine. Germany said the ship was off the prescribed course and hit mine through that neglect. Agreed to by America.

CARIB, United States, Feb. 22; three

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.
WILHELMINA, San Francisco
AKI MARU, Yokohama
TOKIO MARU, Yokohama
Heldia, Naples
DUGA DUGI ARBUZZI, Naples
GALLIA, Naples
NIEUW AMSTERDAM, Naples
ANCONA, Naples
REPORTED BY WIRELESS.

Patra, 1,200 miles off the coast of Africa. Dist. not given Wednesday.

TOLL OF SUBMARINES LEVIED ON LARGE MERCHANT SHIPS OF ALLIES

Following are the large steamships sunk by German and Austrian submarines since the undeclared warfare was started:

Date	Vessel and nationality	Tonnage	Line	Saved or lost
Feb. 24	Harpalion, British	5,029	Akiles, Tankford	All saved
Feb. 26	Betridge, Norwegian	7,867	J. & C. Harrison	Three lost
Feb. 24	Rio Paras, British	4,016		All saved
March 12	Indian City, British	4,045		All saved
March 12	Durham Castle, British	8,228	Union-Castle	All saved
March 27	Palala, British	4,900	Elder	111 lost
March 20	Crown of Castle, British	4,505	Crown	All saved
April 16	Hapalyce, British	5,940	J. & C. Harrison	All saved
April 12	Wayfare, British	5,090	Charente	All saved
May 2	Europe, French	4,769	Chargers	All saved
May 6	Centurion, British	5,945	Charente	All saved
May 7	Lusitania, British	31,530	Cunard	1,200 lost
June 16	Strathairn, British	4,326	Strathairn	22 lost
June 16	De Sable, British	6,000		All saved
June 17	Turnwell, British	4,384	Maritime Invest.	All saved
June 27	Indran, British	3,940	Donaldson	All saved
June 28	Armenian, British	5,825	Leyland	29 lost
July 29	Scottish Monarch, British	5,943	Monarch	All saved
July 31	Iberian, British	6,223	Leyland	6 lost
Aug. 10	India, British	7,940	P. & O.	All saved
Aug. 19	Arabic, British	15,501	White Star	
Nov. 9	Ancons, Italian	8,710	Italian	156 lost

(115 Americans)

(Three Americans)

(In government service)

(150 Americans)

STARR Best
Madison and WabashHere's
a
Dainty
Smockeally charming style,
practical, too, for
of six to ten years.Victoria Smock—
Ages 6 to 10

\$8.50

Ale of fine quality navy
serge, trimmed with
blue wool poplin,
tightly hand smocked at
shoulders.exceptional assortment
School Girls' Dresses,
6 to 14, all so reason-
ably priced.STARR Best
MADISON AND WABASH
CHICAGO.Henrici's
on
Randolph

Another characteristic of Henrici's: patrons have no hesitancy in limiting a luncheon, on occasion, to so very simple and frugal an order as elsewhere might cause a waiter to lift his eyebrows in polite protest.

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HENRICI
COMPANY

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Between Clark and
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Half a Century

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OFFICE DESKS
One of the Bargains.25.00 5 ft. long.
Golden Oak.This attractive flat top sanitary
desk is made of selected golden oak
and is equipped with extension side
drawers, automatic lock.
Legs are fitted with brass
casters. Sale price, \$25.00.
Other styles and finishes at equal
prices.Alexander H. Revel & Co.
Bishop & Co.
to Washington St.
BISHOP & CO.
100 Foot West of State Street.

Barrier of the Alps That Is Keeping Italians Out of Austria.



The Italians' effort to blast their way through the mountain passes of the Alpine ranges into Austria is making little progress.

These pictures, taken from the Austrian side of the mountain fortresses, give a good idea of the terrain in which the Austro-Italian operations are being carried on. Only on the

lower Isonzo are the battle lines drawn in lower altitudes, but even in this sector the Carso plateau presents great difficulties for the invading armies and offers great facilities for defense.

While the Austrian mountain barriers are costing the Italians tremendous losses, it was mainly because

of the advantage held by Austria because of them that Rome entered the war. When the frontiers between Italy and Austria were fixed it was Vienna that dictated the line, and these were so drawn that to the Austrian side from the Isonzo plateau positions easily defended, while to Italy went the plateaus and lower country.

—Their strength growing every day; when I observe the strain put upon the enemies growing in like manner, until it seems as if we are already in sight of the time when the strain will become intolerable, then, without venturing upon a dogmatic prophecy, I look forward with serene confidence to the noble self-sacrifices of those two great services of which I speak finding their immortal reward."

Premier Asquith Speaks.

Premier Asquith after the usual compliments to the mayor, recalled that this was the eighth year in which he had appeared as a prime minister at the Guildhall.

"Since I last spoke here, to call the 'whole world' of the world I succeeded. We have brought together the scattered threads of our varied activities; we have woven them into a single web. A year ago we were confronted by a people by a great and searching test. We chose the harder, and I believe the better course. We had no doubt then and we have no doubt now we are right and that we are sure to win."

Referring to the seizure of the Globe

newspaper by the authorities the premier said:

"A critical moment we found a journal which thought fit to circulate a malignant and malicious lie. We took of the freedom of the press in such connection to be guilty of a travesty of the noble watchword. The press of this country, with two or three notorious but negligible exceptions, has shown a fine example, and our government has valued its cooperation."

Kitchener's Mission.

The government, coming as one of the claimants to successive reports of mutinies and unrest, many of which have been substantiated and admitted by the British government, is said to be the leading reason for Earl Kitchener's departure from England, which has been shrouded with much secrecy.

India Goal of Kitchener.

It has been officially announced that the head of the British war office was on his way to the theater of operations in the near east, which has been generally interpreted as meaning the Balkans, where the critical situation of the movement confronts the allied forces.

Information reaching the United States, however, through channels not subject to censorship, indicates that it is well known in London among those close to the next case. I have every reason to know that his mission is regarded with unanimous approval and warm sympathy by our allies."

Predicts German Remorse.

Made reference to the execution of Edith Cavell, saying:

"Very recently we saw a German military court sentence a noble woman to death for the sake of generosity, and a German officer induced to do so, executing the sentence himself by murdering the defenseless victim."

The ambassador concluded:

"Within the hour strikes for the enemy to realize that all his schemes for world domination have broken down, we shall see him to a moral depression which will make him fall suddenly from the height of his dreams."

Allen Depend on Fleets.

Mr. Balfour, replying for the army and navy, said that to praise the armies which Lord Kitchener's genius had raised from the ground up was superfluous. What they had done was a small earnest of what they would do. He declined to appear in the character of a prophet, but wished to point out one or two facts on which prophecies might be based.

No historian in the future might say there was a moment when the calculations of the central powers were near realization. Their campaign the first year, which might have been fatal, was itself, it was many months since any success could be claimed by the Germans on the western front, and it was two months since there had been any advance at all.

The pause in the war meant that the tide of the enemy successes had reached its limit, and what they had to look forward to was the ebb, slow or fast—but slow at the same.

Conceded Diplomatic Success.

The great success the central powers had claimed, said Mr. Balfour, but it was not a military success. It was a diplomatic success. Undoubtedly the betrayal by Bulgaria of all her traditions, under the leadership of the Bulgarians, who are now German diplomats, had its important military consequences—consequences which he would be the last to minimize. The rulers of Bulgaria, he said, were animated by two simple motives: greed and fear.

He believed that no diplomacy on the part of the allies would have sufficed to bring about the simple fact that the ruler of Bulgaria thought Austria and Germany were the stronger powers.

Mr. Balfour could not say whether the war would be long or short; he could not tell whether it was going to be decided in the west, the east, or the south; he would not say forecast of military and naval operations.

"When I look at the forces in which the allies are opposed and the forces for which the allies are fighting

I do not know what the burden of the office, is but whatever the load will be I will soon be under it," he said. "When you have that kind of interest you can be scarcely eloquent in asking others to help."

PLAN TO MERGE RELIEF
BODIES WITH THE RED CROSSCommittee, of Which Ex-President
Taft is Acting Member, Will Seek
\$100,000,000 Permanent Fund.

New York, Nov. 8.—A movement to found in this country since the start of the European war was under the control of the American Red Cross, the Committee, former President Taft, Miss Anna Morgan, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, and Miss Mabel T. Boardman of the Red Cross executive committee.

Mr. Taft stated that President Wilson, as head of the Red Cross, had appointed him to the post of the central committee.

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INDIA AND EGYPT,
KITCHENER GOAL;
TO CURB MUTINYWar Minister Bound for Near
East, Where Germans Are Accused
of Fomenting Revolts.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—Through the thick veil which the British censorship has thrown about the events in India and Egypt comes a statement that Nawab Sultan Ul Mulk, the Nizam of Hyderabad, one of the most influential of the native princes and a staunch supporter of the British, has been deposed by his people for peace, as we are for victory. But unfortunately the others do not feel vanquished. No result is possible this war. The war goes on unendingly because both parties are anxious not to fall or even suffer demoralization, as they are afraid lest openness and frankness may be regarded as a sign of weakness.

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Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—Through the thick veil which the British censorship has thrown about the events in India and Egypt comes a statement that Nawab Sultan Ul Mulk, the Nizam of Hyderabad, one of the most influential of the native princes and a staunch supporter of the British, has been deposed by his people for peace, as we are for victory. But unfortunately the others do not feel vanquished. No result is possible this war. The war goes on unendingly because both parties are anxious not to fall or even suffer demoralization, as they are afraid lest openness and frankness may be regarded as a sign of weakness.

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FOR FACE D WINTER ND HIGH PRICES

Food, Coal, and Many Other
Necessities Almost Dou-
bled in Cost.

BY CAROLYN WILSON.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Winter is going to be very hard in Paris. Already prices have mounted so high that I do not see how the poor live. And if the first attack of cold comes, and the consequent diminution of fresh vegetables and fruit, leading to make us much different as the tables of prices have shown, I dread thinking of a long, cold winter—which is the present scientific prediction for France.

Ordinary necessities—clothes, shoes, gloves, lingerie—all have increased in prices. A suit which last year cost \$30 would cost \$50 this year. All the little standbys, like cotton or button or hooks and eyes, which one is accustomed to think of as a fixed price, have become more expensive.

The stores are full. It is agony to go shopping at the Galeries Lafayette any time during the afternoon. It takes sometimes fifteen minutes to get an elevator, so thick is the crowd. I watch people buying furs—an article which no Parisian woman would be without, no matter what other thing she economized on. Skins have increased 60 to 80 per cent, but people seem to buy just the same.

Milk Becoming Scarce.

During the past week milk has been increased from 8 to 10 cents a quart, and in many sections of the city has been really scarce. The reason given for this is the large number of invalids in the hospitals, many of whom—never married—never have any milk and also the fact that with the farmers away at the war the wives hesitate to buy new cows, and the supply is really seriously diminishing.

Fish has gone up 25 per cent, and in spite of the efforts to introduce frozen meat it is still held at the big central markets and doesn't get to the small distributing centers at all. I heard a woman complaining the other day at one of the big markets, "My fish is half full, my fish is sold, and my money is all gone. I've bought a dozen eggs—that's 40 cents—a pound of chops—that's a cabbage for 14 and a quart of string beans for 20. Now, a year ago I could have had the eggs for 30, the meat for 28, the cabbage for 4, and the beans for 12."

"And look at cheese," she went on. "Camerembert goes on just jump from 18 to 26 cents a box, sugar from 75 to 13 cents a pound."

Coal and Soap Have Doubled.

"That isn't the worst," said another woman, "look at coal, \$17 a ton, and kitchen coal, a little over double its usual price. And if you make up your mind to an increase one day, the next day you find it has jumped again. Even soap is doubled in price, and you can't afford olive oil and more. Simple things like carrots and dried peas and lentils are way up, too."

I came away leaving them still grumbling and jeering at a peaceable woman who had tried to calm them by reminding them that their husbands were going to get more money.

It is true that a bill has been passed to increase the soldier's pay from 1 to 5 cents a day. But I'm afraid that won't go very far toward helping high living back of the front for the men. I went to the little town back of the lines, where they come back for their fortnightly relief from the trenches, and everything advanced 100 to 200 per cent. Everything is scandalously dear and those few hardy citizens who have remained in the little towns are being amply rewarded.

Magic City Now Shoe Factory. One of the oldest pieces in Paris, in contrast with its former activities, is Magic City. Before the war this used to be one of the gayest, merriest amusement halls in Paris. There was every form of amusement after the fashion of Coney Island or White City; but in addition it was the rendezvous of all dancing Paris, and its Friday evening soires were the most thing this town boasted. Every one who intended to be any one had special gowns made for the Magic City Friday evenings.

Now when you go in you see no longer scenic railways or deserts to Hades, the booths are gone, the towers and everything which used to amuse Parisians. There is a small army of men and women engaged in making boots for the army. Magic City is now the center of the manufacture of military boots in Paris.

The government, remembering the shameful contracting in the war of 1870, when the soles of the shoes were made of paper and a five-mile tramp nearly put the soldiers' feet on the bare road, have taken entire charge of it themselves this time.

Another odd sight of Paris, though not along the same lines, is what I shall only dare to call "the latest cafe." There is a rule, you know, that all cafes shall be

United States Regular Army Lacks Units for War Footing

"A free people ought not only to be armed but disciplined, to which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite."

—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

BY HENRY J. REILLY.

Excluding the coast artillery and that part of the mobile army on foreign service, we have the troops at home organized into three infantry divisions, one cavalry division, and two cavalry brigades. None of these units is complete, in that all lack certain units. Not only are units lacking but all the existing units are below war strength.

An infantry division should consist of three brigades of infantry, each of three regiments, or nine regiments of infantry; one regiment of cavalry; one brigade of two regiments of field artillery; one pioneer battalion of engineers; one field battalion of signal troops; four ambulance companies; four field hospitals; one ammunition train; one supply train; 36 one pack train.

Now One Division Complete.

Now one of our three divisions is complete. Only one of them has also regiments of infantry. Each of them has one regiment of cavalry required. In all other particulars they lack necessary units. To complete them would require seven regiments of infantry, five regiments of field artillery, two companies of engineers, four signal corps field companies, two ambulance companies, ten field hospitals, one ammunition train, one supply train, two or more pack trains, and one eight bridge train. The present cavalry division has five regiments.

By the cavalry division should consist of three brigades of three regiments each of nine regiments; one pioneer battalion of horse artillery, one pioneer battalion of engineers, one field battalion of signal corps troops, two ambulance companies, two field hospitals, one ammunition train, one supply train, two or more pack trains, and one eight bridge train.

The present cavalry division has five regiments.

Two or more infantry divisions with certain attached troops make up what in this country is called a field army and in Europe an army corps. This is commanded by a lieutenant general. The attached troops should consist of one cavalry division, one regiment or brigade of infantry, one battalion of heavy ar-

chored at 10:30. Consequently after the feeding of boarding school girls and sleep school boys, the Parisian public finds the only joy in life is in breaking rules. There is therefore in Paris a cafe which keeps open all night—up to the present carefully guarded from the knowledge of the police.

At 10:30 the waiters go out on the sidewalk with much noise and ostentatious pull down the shutters. The clients go out with a great deal of talking and laughing. Then the street is silent.

A little after 11 the shadows all along the wall come on the alluring patrons. They sit with the doors open, the hands on the knock.

The head waiter, who knows each client, looks him over by the slim ray of light that falls through the crack.

He is admitted. The room is poorly lighted. The windows are all closed. Smoke hangs in such a heavy cloud that one can hardly distinguish the friends he has come to meet at a table across the room.

Bohemian Survival of War.

By 11:30 the place is full. Not another to be had. The beer is not so bad; neither is it so good. The food also is uninterestingly mediocre, neither bad enough to complain about nor good enough to eat.

The manager goes around on tiptoe, putting his fingers to his lips—"Shush!"

The first two or three times there is a perceptible lull after his warnings. But soon one is used to seeing him tiptoe like a pigeon through the smoky room and one pays no more attention.

He advances to plead and supplications. "Please, I beg you—not so much noise.

It isn't noise."

Then he gets angry. It is about 12:30 and it seems as if the noise must reach to the farthest police station. He begins to threaten.

"Very well, then, if you can't be quiet, get out. You will be crazy."

Upon their they get into a near fight, the manager shouting louder than any one until the other clients have to come up and call "Stop!" to him.

And so it goes all night. The manager swearing that this is the last time; that never again will he open to such unresponsible, ill behaved, noisy ingrates.

But the next night at 11 you find them creeping along in the shadows just the same to sit in the smoky room and drink beer which just misses being warm and eat breakfast which just misses being cold.

Call the Police? Well—No.

Get out. You will be crazy. Where should it go to? Get out. Get out. You want to put me out to go hunt up a policeman."

And triumphantly the man turns to make more noise with his neighbors.

The manager goes off, trying to be patient, but the victory of the man only makes him a little noisier. The manager comes back pale and determined: "Will you keep still?"

O keep still yourself!"

Whereupon they get into a near fight, the manager shouting louder than any one until the other clients have to come up and call "Stop!" to him.

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Cream and Loaf Sugar - \$14.00
Comport or Bowl - 42.00
Pitcher - 60.00
Vase - 34.00

Made in the largest, best equipped and sanitary Malted Milk plant in the world. We do not make "milk products"—Skim Milk, Condensed Milk, etc. Ask for HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL Malted Milk. Made from clean, full-cream milk and the extract of select malted grain, reduced to powder form, soluble in water. Best Food-Drink for All Ages. Used for over a Quarter Century Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a substitute.

Take a Package Home

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Take a Package Home

DEMOCRATS ARE AT ODDS OVER DEFENSE PLAN?

Leaders Doubt Sincerity of Wil-
son; Sherwood Speech
Excites Officials.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.—[Special.] While President Wilson and W. J. Bryan are firing scriptural quotations at each other there is the biggest kind of a row among the Democratic leaders on the question of the administration's national defense program.

Urgy charges and insinuations regardirg the sincerity and good faith of the president are being uttered by Democratic leaders with surprising boldness. Considerable excitement in official circles was created today by the report of a speech made by Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood of Ohio, a Democratic member of the house, before the annual meeting of the National Democratic Association at Toledo.

"A distinguished citizen told me," said Gen. Sherwood, "that President Wilson is not strongly in favor of this war preparedness program, but that he has endorsed it because he believes the American people want it. If organized labor were to protest the president would not support the speech."

Wilson's Friends Are Wroth.

Some of the president's friends are particularly wroth with Gen. Sherwood, but they deny any intention of compassing his punishment by deposing him from the chairmanship of the house committee on armed forces.

Gen. Sherwood, however, is not the only one who is disturbed over the president's speech.

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PLOT CHARGED IN SLAYING OF DURAND STOCK

"Higher Up" Conspiracy Seen
by Owner of Crabtree Herd
Killed by Sheriff.

Conspiracy to destroy Mrs. Scott Durand's prime herd, contempt of court proceedings, and a general legal warfare popped out of the campaign against foot and mouth disease yesterday following the slaying of the Crabtree farm herd—a seven cattle and thirteen hogs.

The battle centers around the two injunctions granted to protect the Durand herd from destruction and the letter of Mr. Dunn, which empowered Sheriff Wilkes of Waukegan to deal with the slayings. The conspiracy charge is made by Mrs. Durand's attorneys, who hint that "something went before Mr. Dunn's letter."

Durand Meets Lawyers.
Mrs. Durand will be in time to call on her legal representatives together for a conference. In the afternoon, following the description of her stock, she met with Charles O'Connor, Robert Iles, and Clarence Diver. They first discussed the plan of transacting contempt proceedings and then tabled this for the present to make way for the conspiracy charges.

Gov. Dunn in his letter to Sheriff Griffin explained that Judge Edwards' injunction restraining state officials from slaying the Durand herd, had been rendered void by the Supreme court.

Durand by Durand Lawyers.
This is denied by Mrs. Durand's attorneys. They point out that there have been two injunctions. The first was issued by the Supreme court. Following this is explained. Judge Edwards issued a second injunction, based upon the representation that Mrs. Durand's cattle were

now, therefore, declares the Durand lawyers, Gov. Dunn has made use of the Supreme court decision which refers expressly to the first injunction, in dealing with the second injunction.

Upon this point the letter of a court-appointed referee will be taken up later for presentation to Judge Dunn. It is suggested that even Gov. Dunn may be in contempt of court.

"Higher Up?" Conspiracy Charged.
Mr. Dunn's attorney O'Connor started out on a new trial last night. The theory is that a conspiracy existed among "higher ups" of the live stock world to destroy Mrs. Durand's herd. Mr. O'Connor quoted the statement by Attorney James H. Wilkes, representing the Chicago live stock exchange, to the effect that he would seek indictment of the state officials if the herd was not slaughtered.

"This sounds peculiar," said Mr. O'Connor. "We have no recourse but to prosecute the state officials who actually did this cattle. They are not financially responsible. But we have recourse if we find that a conspiracy existed which resulted in the approving request from Gov. Dunn that Mrs. Durand's cattle be slaughtered."

We expect to go before the grand jury of Lake county and present our case."

Climax of Long Fight.
The killing of the Durand herd was climactic in the fight that started when foot and mouth disease was discovered in Lake county. The state live stock commission early in August quarantined Crabtree farm, and afterwards, upon the insistence of the Durand herd, ordered the animals killed.

An injunction restraining veterinarians' cattle were not slaughtered, smacked of a issued by Judge Claire Edwards of Waukegan, but this was overruled by the Supreme court.

Governor Sends Orders.
Gov. Dunn, from the capitol in Springfield, set the machinery of the state in motion on Monday, by sending the following letter to Sheriff Griffin, which the sheriff received early yesterday:

To Elvin J. Griffin, sheriff, Lake Co., Waukegan, Ill.:

Mr. Dunn is advised by the attorney general that a general and mandatory order of injunction has been entered by the Circuit court restraining the state officers from slaughtering the herd known as the Durand herd. I am advised that the Supreme court has, within the last few days, decided that such an information is well founded.

The state live stock commission and state veterinarian will call upon you with this letter with the purpose of asking your assistance in carrying out the orders of the live stock commission—to wit: to slaughter the herd.

I respectfully request that you give them the protection and all needed assistance. Very truly yours,

E. H. Durand.

Sheriff Loses No Time.

Sheriff Griffin immediately met with Dr. J. A. Stoerck, representing State Veterinarian Dyson, Dr. L. H. Coulson, and Dr. Bert A. Gleason, and summoned Deputy A. S. Peterson, L. W. Bradford, and Robert Grice, and this party set out for Crabtree farm.

Upon the arrival of the official party at Mrs. Durand's farm the sheriff left his men near the road and made a personal call at the farm house. Here he met Mrs. Durand who had just completed a telephone call.

All Over in Four and a Half.

The sheriff's party arrived at the farm at 4:30 P.M. on Tuesday afternoon. By 5:30 the herd had been slaughtered and lying on the floor of the stable while a gang prepared for the burial of the cattle in a trench already dug near the stable.

Mrs. Durand charges that she was fired upon by members of the sheriff's party. She met with a strong denial, not only from Sheriff Griffin but from all members of the party.

Mrs. Durand told one questioner that

The Trail
of the Hawk

MUNDAY PARRIES QUESTIONING ON BANKING DEALS

Defendant in Conspiracy Suit
and Prosecutor Engage in
Contest of Wits.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Morris, Ill., Nov. 9.—(Special)—For six hours in the Circuit court here today C. B. Munday occupied the witness stand in his own trial on charges of conspiracy and engaged in verbal warfare with Assistant State's Attorney Raber, who was cross-examining him regarding the affairs of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank and allied Lorimer-Munday-Hutting enterprises. The match was a test of endurance. Munday trying to deal with the affairs of the various enterprises in a general way, while the prosecuting attorney struggled to pin him down to specific transactions.

For the first four hours of the contest Munday had the better of the struggle. During the last two hours he was no longer able to keep the questions put to him regarding specific incidents. Whenever he fell back on a weak memory the prosecution produced books and papers to refresh his recollection.

Loans to Lorimer Associates.

The prosecution finally drove in its first wedge with an enunciation of loans the bank made to political associates of William Lorimer. Munday was asked specifically regarding loans to the following:

Thomas Paynter, formerly United States senator from Kentucky, who fought against Lorimer's exclusion from the senate.

A. J. Carey, colored minister and politician, and now an investigator for the Chicago corporation counsel's office.

Chester W. Church, member of state legislature.

Peter Bartzen, one time chairman of the Cook county board.

John Cooke, Lorimer political henchman.

August W. (Fin Escape Gus) Nohe, Lorimer supporter.

David L. Frank, ward politician and Lorimer henchman.

A. J. Harris, politician.

Munday replied evasively to questions regarding these loans, admitting in some cases that he knew the borrowers were Lorimer's political friends and in others pleading ignorance. At critical junctures his memory failed.

How Lorimer Covered Debts.

The real break came when Raber introduced the affairs of the Southern Traction company into the examination, beginning with the sale of Southern Traction bonds to the bank to cover Lorimer over-drafts.

" Didn't you cover over-drafts for Lorimer, members of the family, and his employees with Southern Traction bonds?" Raber asked.

" Yes," Munday replied.

" Did you talk to Lorimer regarding these over-drafts and the way in which they could be covered?" A.—No. I used those bonds to protect the bank with collateral held by the Lorimer-Gallagher company, which was putting money into the construction of the traction line.

Q.—Was Mrs. William Lorimer Jr. putting her money into the Southern Traction? A.—No.

Q.—Did she own any Southern Traction bonds? A.—No.

Q.—What old place bonds do they own? A.—In order to protect the bonds when they will still be sent their names back to the council next Monday, night and come to a conclusion. The council definitely or until the council sees fit to approve them. It developed that Mr. Clark had asked the mayor to withdraw his name before Monday night's try, but the mayor insisted on his standing pat.

Talk of Council Chase.

City hall partisans began talking decided on was that every available influence would be used against both Ald. A. A. McCormick and Charles E. Merriam when they came up for re-election. They will be charged with having joined hands with the "wets" in defeating the school board apprentices because of political animosity.

Friends of Loeb stated they will begin the campaign against the two aldermen.

Court Rounts Changed Today.

Owing to repairs to the Van Buren street bridge which will be made by the city, the court-routine lines will be the following: changes in the routing of cars: Van Buren line, via Clinton to Adams to Franklin, Van Buren, and returning to the same route. Blue Island avenue line, via Harrison to Franklin, Blue Island, then through the Dearborn-Adams-Franklin loop back to Harrison, and thence west.

" You took money from the bank to buy stock for the bank?" Raber asked.

" Yes," Munday replied.

Q.—Then why wasn't the stock listed for the bank? A.—Because that would have hurt the bank.

Q.—Where is that stock now? A.—In Chicago.

Q.—Why haven't you given it to William C. Niblack, receiver for the bank? A.—Niblack said it wasn't worth anything.

At every opportunity Munday introduced into his testimony his charge of persecution on the part of the newspaper and business interests of Chicago. He was particularly bitter against the Chicago Clearing House association.

10 Days' Interest Free

Savings Accounts opened on or before Nov. 10th receive interest from the 1st INVESTMENTS
Sale and sound—up to 10%.



Trust, Bond and Real Estate
Mortgage Loan Dept.
Safe Deposit Vaults
Bonds from \$500 to \$10,000
Money to Loan on Chicago Improved
Real Estate. Mortgages for Sale.
**FORT DEARBORN TRUST
AND SAVING BANK**
Monroe and Clark Streets

Throw "Deahs" from This Home? Shame!



LOEB TO STAND FIRM FOR RULE

Teachers' Federation Foes
Assert New Members
Can't Repeal Order.

Any attempt to repeal the Loeb rule against the Teachers' Federation by the board of education will be fought to the death, dutifully declared by Trustee Jacob M. Loeb, father of George, and his associates on the board, it was announced last night. The three new members confirmed by the council Monday night likely will take their seats this afternoon. Regardless of how many members the council is increased by Loeb adherents they will be able to block repeal of the rule. It takes eleven votes to repeal the rule. Mr. Loeb made this statement:

" My policy has not changed, the slightest and it will not change, regardless of council orders or any other orders I am standing for a principle. That principle is enduring with me so long as I live."

May Send Names Back.

Mayor Thompson told the Rev. J. P. Brushingham and A. Sheldon Clark, that if they were turned down by the council, that is they will still be sent their names back to the council next Monday night and come to a conclusion. The council definitely or until the council sees fit to approve them. It developed that Mr. Clark had asked the mayor to withdraw his name before Monday night's try, but the mayor insisted on his standing pat.

Troubles of Balliffs Begin.

Seizing as many cats as possible on each floor. Wilson and Cadek began rushing the felines out into the street. But Mock Orange, a sooner or later, and Dan Cupid, and that's just what Morris Wilson and Charles Cadek, dutiful balliffs of the City court, did when they called officially on Misses Anna and Isabelle Patton, "Free Cat Lovers," to carry out the order of Judge Baldwin that fifty Persians, Angoras, or any old Tom be ejected from their habitat at 730 Kenwood avenue.

The Misses Patton were permitted to breed their treasures in their basement until their house was taken over by Rev. Otto W. Peterson. He demanded that the cats be chased out so he could get some tenants. And the court proceeded to make this statement:

" My policy has not changed, the slightest and it will not change, regardless of council orders or any other orders I am standing for a principle. That principle is enduring with me so long as I live."

Neighor Calls Police Too Late.

When the excitement was at its height a neighbor turned in a call for the police. When the policemen arrived, however, they found no one but the much upset Misses Patton.

At 4 o'clock every one believed that the cats had been whisked off to another section of the city, but presto! in three wins down a beautiful long tail! " something or other" was rubbing its back.

" O, yes, we have always loved animals," said Miss Patton. " On our farm we have prize horses, dogs, and cats. Some of my cats have taken first ribbons at the biggest cat shows. Lady Solum's Daughter won out in an awfully close competition match."

When the police were asked where the cats had been put they replied that twenty-six of them had been dumped out into the street. There was not a cat in the house, they said.

Not a cat could be seen on the street, however. The only "pussies" that were visible were those in the windows. One of the most aristocratic ran out into the street. It was a Siamese. It ran across the road to greet the reporter, but Anna seized it by the neck and checked it inside.

The curiosity of the youngsters roused

Fifty "Deah" Little Cats Put Out Into Cold Street!

What would you think of a rough-necked ballif who would invade a feline breeding

and three-fifths of the furry prize winners

out into the street when three of the

"deah" cats had names like Mock

Orange, Lady Solum's Daughter, and

Dan Cupid. But that's just what Morris Wilson and Charles Cadek, dutiful balliffs of the City court, did when they called officially on Misses Anna and Isabelle Patton, "Free Cat Lovers," to carry out the order of Judge Baldwin that fifty Persians, Angoras, or any old Tom be ejected from their habitat at 730 Kenwood avenue.

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Shows Rule of Small Majority.

Taking the last congress as an illustration, Mr. Haines shows that the action of the 485 members of the house was de-

termined by the 201 Democrats whose course, in turn, was determined by the 140 members of the secret, constituting the majority of their caucus though in most cases the majority was materially smaller.

" So far as the determining power is concerned," Mr. Haines says, " a majority of the majority, or 74 Democrats

of the 485 members, controlled the

legislature, and controlled the majority

of the 74 members, and so on.

" And our Christian neighbors," inter-

polated Loeb, " have possessed more

than fifteen of our prize cats in the last

three weeks by throwing dogs down to

them. O, it is too much."

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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 5, 1860, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

STATEMENT.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune" is reported under oath to the United States government under section 497c of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from April 1, 1915, to Sept. 30, 1915:

Daily 354,520

Sunday 555,396

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wanted, spited, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money so paid has been refunded.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1915.

Our Country! In her intercourse with Foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong.

—Stephen Decatur.

THE WILSON DEFENSE PROGRAM.

The chief feature of the army increase proposals of the administration is the force of "continentals" or national volunteers.

The objections to this feature are twofold: First, the volunteers will not be forthcoming, and, second, if they are forthcoming they will not under the war department plan be trained and disciplined so as to be ready or nearly ready for service in the field.

The plan calls for a force of 133,000 each year until a total of 400,000 is reached. This force is to be made up of men who volunteer for a term of three years' training and three years "on furlough," or in reserve. The training is to cover a two months' period each year for the first three years.

The whole national guard of the United States numbers on paper 127,000 men, of which the drill average is about one-third. The requirement of the national guard is one evening a week and an encampment of two weeks once a year. In spite of these lenient conditions, employers, with a few honorable exceptions, discourage their men from enlisting, and the guard is maintained only by constant earnest effort.

The continentals will meet worse difficulties. The proposal is for two months' intensive training each year for three years. Intensive training, if it means anything, means drastic work for long hours.

If men are reluctant to give up the time and undergo the conditions imposed by guard training they will be more reluctant to undergo intensive training for two months, and if employers begrude two weeks, how can it be hoped they will favor a two months' absence of their employés?

The expectation obviously is that the continentals will be recruited chiefly from youths still at college, who will consent to spend their summer vacations for three years in intensive military training. Perhaps there are 133,000 in the United States, or 400,000 in three years, but there is no sign yet that this is the case. Mr. Reilly has written of the effort expended on the recent training camps at Plattsburgh, Fort Sheridan, and elsewhere, and the result of it all, including the most generous publicity in the press, was an enrollment all told of about 1,500 men. And this is in war time in the midst of a great campaign for national defense. By what magic is the government to raise this 1,500 to 133,000 and keep the stream of recruits flowing year by year?

Yet even if the department possesses this magic, later to be disclosed, what then? The continentals having volunteered, how are they to be trained to real efficiency?

This involves two questions: Where are the officers necessary to train the continentals to come from, and if they are got, how are they to accomplish, in three periods of two months each, separated by a year, the results which present experience has taught governments abroad cannot be accomplished under the greatest pressure in less than months?

The problem of officers will be discussed in another editorial, but even if it were solved, why, in the face of the bloody lessons of our own history and of the history in the making before us, do we cling to the illusion that we can avoid the sacrifices and the efforts other nations make for efficient defenders? If the continental material and are trained as proposed, when war comes they will not be ready, as Mr. Wilson thinks, "at the call of the nation." They will have to undergo more months of hard training and strict discipline before they can be sent into the field with any regard for the national safety.

We Americans are poisoned with the get-rich-quick fallacy and we are always deluding ourselves with the notion that by some shrewd device we can avoid paying the price. The theory of the continentals is an example of this delusion and we shall make a serious if not fatal mistake if we rely upon it.

LANGUAGE AND THE PACIFISTS.

Being a pacific country and one which believes that every suggestion of war—such as the possession of an adequate army—is dangerous, it is rather astonishing that Dr. Jordan and the other leaders of thought have not taken a determined stand against a certain alien invasion of our shores. Our pacific spirit is being attacked in a vital spot—the language. Since August a year ago our language has absorbed all the military terms it could pick up and it now bristles with bayonets and bloodshed. It is not at all amazing that the domestic imbroglio in Streeterville should be chronicled in the sanguinary manner favored by the Europeans, that there should be bulletins and actual use of the word battle. Capt. Streeter is not a pacifist. The newspapers were, of course, the first to pick up this debasing habit of war metaphors, but it now appears that even the most protected of our periodicals and the most thoroughly immersed of all our citizens have capitulated to the crush of verbal belligerency. Baseball early turned traitor to our peaceful manner of talking, and was when it began its hibernation entirely in the hands of militarists.

But to find the sedate periodicals of pedagogy, whose language, if not that of Shakespeare, at least prefers figures of speech based on incidents sanctified by age, "bombarding a legislature" and not hesitating to assert that "the extended lines of conflict were covered with the shrapnel of exploded and exploding charges," is depressing to say the least.

Even our public speakers speak their speeches with war terms. Of course, Mr. Bryan has not yet begun to use them. He at least is safe. War terminology would, we are sure, lose its explosive power as discharged by his tongue. He would instinctively fill his speech cases with cotton or sawdust or some other harmless substance.

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BIG BILL AND BOOZE.

Big Bill's troubles with the city council trail back obviously to boozing. Ordinarily it is the policy of the average alderman to work comfortably with the mayor in order that, as occasion requires, he may get the erring citizens of his ward out of the bribe well and obtain the other small favors which mean so much in life for his constituency.

The militant alderman who is going in strong for reform is not considerate of his wards who may get sent to the dungeon for a spell, and it is his habit to buck the mayor on all issues which appear to present a line of cleavage between the forces of good and evil, but generally the mayor and the council make a reasonable, if not a happy, family, and their disagreements are mostly noise.

Just now the council sincerely and honestly wants Big Bill's hide, and the reasons, of course, are beer and booze. If the Chicago saloons had been open Sunday the appointments of the mayor to the board of education would have been confirmed on Monday.

Militant aldermen who objected to the appointments submitted for confirmation might have talked their heads off, but the council would have stood by the mayor. The men who were rejected by the council were of the type consistently herefore put on the school board. If the saloons had been open on Sunday there would have been little question whether these men were qualified or not, whether technically or actually.

Big Bill has a way out open to him if he is wise enough to see it. He can select three of the best equipped educators in the city, and if he can persuade them to admit the petty details and small kickings of the school board into their lives, submit their names. That might turn the situation into one of some advantage to the city, but we fear it would not be to much profit.

The schools will not be benefited until their organization has been corrected, and one may almost despair of that. The most aggressively interested elements in the city are wedded to a hopelessly wrong system of demoralization and the schools need centralized authority. They need a responsible intelligence that can be checked but need not be heckled and interfered with.

St. Louis made a small elective board effective, but when we think of the Cook county board and the sanitary district board we doubt that this is the way to go about it in Chicago.

Nevertheless, if Bill wants to play his best card against the aldermen he'll submit three appointments that will either carry themselves through or leave the council discovered in iniquity.

Big Bill undoubtedly is the most unhappy mayor in the United States. He has wrapped himself in the white ribbon and it begins to look like a cement to him. His consolation is that the good he has done will live after him. To a man of Big Bill's ardent and lively temperament that is thin consolation, but the bartenders say that saloons never again will be open on Sunday.

WHAT IS THE END OF FAME? "Tis but to Fill a Certain Portion of Uncertain Paper."

Sir: Of course you take the National Geographic Magazine, and being a busy man, plus the golf obsession, you try to absorb a percentage of education through its marvelous illustrations, paying no more attention to its text than to the data on the back of a stereogram semicolon therefore you may have overlooked the fact that George Higgins Moses spent four summers "on end" in Athens. I sincerely trust that such an upright attaché has not been lost to our diplomatic service.

J. U. H.

ANTICIPATING the inquiry, "Why do we devote so much space to something we don't understand?" we beg, in a manner of speaking, to say (1) that failure to understand a thing is no fault of ours; (2) that a good Chant Royal deserves the space; (3) that this column, unlike others, does not use ten or twenty per cent of its contents in 3-m dashes, separating the paragraphs; and (4) that so economical of space are we that we set H. D. O.'s versus a 112 slug instead of 125. Could anything be fairer?

What is the End of Fame? "Tis but to Fill a Certain Portion of Uncertain Paper."

Sir: Following Premier Asquith's recent advice to his countrymen to view events in proper perspective, we are less able to wax enthusiastic over the grand jury's assault upon the election board than we should like. We are all for Chairman Nye and his effort to bring about a better state of affairs in our elections, but recalling the fate of the investigation after the defeat of John J. Healy and later H. D. O.'s versus a 112 slug instead of 125. Could anything be fairer?

What is the End of Fame? "Tis but to Fill a Certain Portion of Uncertain Paper."

Sir: "Why?" asks the anti-stuff Cyrus Townsend Brady, "should a woman wear feathers on her head?" Well, why should a man carry a cane, or wear horn-rimmed glasses with a black bell-rope attached. For every vanity that woman affects, man matches her. Still, Mr. Brady's arguments against suffrage are up to the anti-stuff standard.

Overhead in the Art Institute.

W. F.

A TRAFFIC cop on the sidewalk, Rush street just south of the bridge, holding up a black-gloved hand at 6 p. m.—our notion of zero in traffic signals.

SPACE being valuable this morning, we grapple the opportunity to record that among the subscribers to the American Poultry Journal is Col. Percy Chicks of Natal, South Africa.

Add Horrors of Peace.

A WAR POEM.

From the Jacksonville, Ill., Journal.

Over the sea and far away

What are they doing there today.

The Journals of both north and south

Say they're running a slaughter-house.

Over the valley and the moor,

The grass once green but now 'tis red

And the beautiful flowers drop their head.

The soldier leaves wife and kin,

For the battle front to be slain.

Some fighting in this cruel war

And he does not know what for.

And when this cruel war is past

And peace is declared at last,

Uncle Sam will have new birth.

The greatest nation then on earth.

LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY.

By the Brewster Co.

COLONEL THE HON. MURROUGH O'BRIEN, brother of Lord Inchiquin, and military attaché of the British embassy at Washington D. C., has been placed in mourning by the death from exposure in the trenches at the front in France of his brother-in-law, Capt. the Hon. Coulson Followers of the First Life Guards.

The captain, who leaves a son and a daughter, was the eldest son and a half brother of Lord de Tracy.

The latter is a tall, high stone blind,

considerably over 70, and very infirm,

happened to be staying at a German thermal resort when the war broke out.

In August of last year, and was detained for many months as a prisoner of war by the Kaiser's orders; probably because he happened to be an uncle of Winston Spencer-Churchill, then first lord of the admiralty, as well as of the Duke of Marlborough, and of the Marquess of Bute.

He was a close friend of Queen Mary.

On the occasion of the wedding of this great-grandson of Queen Victoria, his cousin King Edward, then Prince of Wales, with his consort, Queen Alexandra, and also his other cousin, Queen Mary, were present at the ceremony.

In the following year Mrs. Hamilton

gave birth to a little boy, and many will recall the picture published in all the English papers and in most American

newspapers a week ago.

It is a picture of the infant, a

son of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.

He was born in 1890.

He was the son of the Duke and

Duchess of Cambridge.

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Duchess of Cambridge.

He was the son of the Duke and

ADIES."

MAYOR DEMANDS COUNCIL ASSIST HIM TO RULE CITY

Anti Co-operation in Big Af-
fairs, He Says at Munici-
pal Dinner.

After the Association of Commerce at its annual municipal dinner last night Mayor Thompson made a demand that the city council cooperate with him in the conduct of city affairs.

That was his only comment on the bill he had made twenty-four hours before about his appointment of Samuel A. Etelson as corporation counsel and the other three of his appointees as commissioners.

Opinions differed slightly

as to whether his remarks constituted a demand or a plain swing for peace—but

Etelson was inclined to think his

silence did not mean what he said

as a criticism of his opponents, but

simply an expression of his views as to

the course of procedure that would bring

best results for the community as a

whole. Most of his address was devoted,

as requested by his hosts, to a recital of

his accomplishments in the mayor's

office.

Falls of Strike Settlement.

In the connection he spoke of the settlement of the strikes of the building trade unions and the street car men, and the distribution and collection of the \$75,000 Matchland relief fund, which was turned over to the city by the transportation issue and the remedy he offered for what was the construction of subways.

The sooner the city council and the mayor get together, he said, after leading up to this topic with an argument in favor of teamwork, "the sooner we will achieve things for the good of Chicago."

"We may fall at times and try to make each other's omissions, but do not forget for the best interests of Chicago. The time will come when

we will cooperate and it will not be until

then that we will attain the greatest good

for the community.

Urges Lesson from Association.

"I am glad I am here tonight and I am glad the aldermen are here. I hope we may take a lesson from the conservative association for the benefit of the people and for the benefit of the people who cooperate a little more in the city office."

He spoke of his regret at losing the services of Richard S. Folson as corporation counsel and briefly touched on his appointment of Senator Etelson.

"In selecting Mr. Etelson," he said, "I selected a man who had been elected three times to represent his district in the state senate, a man whom I had great confidence, and a man for whom I believe the people of Chicago will have great respect because of his work as corporation counsel."

Subway Big Problem.

Is speaking of subway planning he said: "The paramount issue now before the city government is the proper solving of the transportation problem. More depends on that for the general good of the community than on any one other special cause."

How Scully Views It.

County Judge Scully backs up Chief Clerk Ryan to the limit. He reiterated statements made by Egan in a formal declaration.

"I would not say that I had been informed that failure to reappoint Czarnecki would mean a grand jury report," Judge Scully said. "but the coincidence in my failure to reappoint him and the

Help Rout Track Layers



MOOSE JOINING G. O. P. RANKS, SAYS MCCALL

Bay State Governor Elect Cites Republican Gains to Prove Progressive Decline.

"The Progressive party is returning to the Republican party," said Samuel W. McCall, governor-elect of Massachusetts, who passed through Chicago yesterday on his way to Oregon.

"Nothing tells the story better than the figures," said Mr. McCall as his carriage stopped reporters with a tabulation of the vote in Massachusetts, where influence was procured by the American Medical association. Mr. Hogan was official counsel for the state board until the position was abolished by the Supreme Court decision of the Fergus Ruling.

The medical association pointed out that pending suits against quacks were placed in jeopardy through the abolition of the position. The appointment is native of Chicago. It is understood that his salary will not be charged up against Mr. Hogan.

The tabulation follows:

1912—Republ.	158,000
Progressive	151,000
1914—Republ.	199,000
Democratic	210,000
Progressive	32,000
1915—Republ.	200,000
Democratic	200,000
Progressive	8,000

"Everything seems to indicate great Republican success for 1916," asserted the governor-elect, who in the east is now mentioned as a possible Republican presidential candidate.

CONVENTION FOR CHICAGO.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 8.—(Special.)—Philadelphia has little chance of landing the 1916 Republican national convention, according to W. Harry Baker, secretary of the Republicans' state committee, here for a brief conference with state leaders.

He said the convention would probably choose of the party leaders. Mr. Baker said, with St. Louis making a perfunctory campaign to land the convention.

All Favor Preparedness.

In response to questions Mr. McCall said:

"National preparedness was not an issue in our state. All of us are strongly in favor of it, particularly a large navy and strong coast defenses. I don't believe in the military extremes that floods the stock market. We will be prepared."

"I cannot say that I particularly like President Wilson's program of preparedness, because the president's utterances to the American people are too cryptic to understand. I would not want to undertake to translate them."

Commands Income Tax.

"I believe in state income tax because the master is essentially a direct tax and not a federal master. The Democratic system of taxation throws away revenue at the custom house, with no benefit to the consumer, and makes up the deficiency with all sorts of direct exactions which tap the source of revenue that should belong to the state."

Reference to the United States commission on national relations, Mr. McCall called it the "most unimpressive public body ever assembled in America."

The governor-elect is on his way to Pineville, Ore., to visit his son, Henry McCall. While in Chicago he was accompanied by his son, Sumner McCall of Evanston.

MOOSE TO HAVE TICKET.

The railroads of Illinois opened their case for a 5 per cent increase in all Illinois freight rates, excepting coal, for which an additional 5 cents a ton is asked, before the state public utilities commission yesterday in Chicago. Samuel Feltman, president of the Chicago Great Western, and W. J. Jackson, receiver of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, were the two leading witnesses called by the committee.

Former President William H. Taft will arrive in Chicago this afternoon to make two addresses. Tomorrow he is scheduled for a political talk at the Hamilton club.

Worker Dies from Fall.

Frank Willman, 3819 North Hamilton avenue, died yesterday of injuries suffered while working on the roof of the building of the Cole Automobile company, East Forty-third street and Indiana avenue, Oct. 14.

PRIVATE GARAGES

Built Under
the Only
Perfected
All-Steel
Construction
Fireproof
Rustproof
Thiefproof

Write or Phone for Catalogs

METAL SHELTER CO.,
MARGUETTE BUILDING
Randolph 785

Harry M. Schermerhorn

AGAIN OFFERS HARRITOS HAVANA CIGARS

At **5c \$5
100**

TODAY ONLY
10c Other Days
\$8 per 100



SO OVERWHELMING was the response to my advertisement of last Saturday that many men who called to buy **Harritos Havanas** at 5 cents were unable to secure them promptly and left disappointed.

I deeply regret this failure of Schermerhorn service at the rush hours and repeat my offer today so that *all* may be satisfied. **You can get Harritos Havana cigars today for 5 cents each—\$5 per 100 at any one of my five stores.**

A striking tribute to the merits of **Harritos Havana** cigars is found in the number of men who bought the cigar at 5 cents last Saturday and *returned on Monday and Tuesday to pay the full price of 10 cents*. I staked my reputation as a cigar man that Chicagoans would be delighted with **Harritos Havanas** if I could get them to try just one cigar. Results are proving that I was right.

Not only my friends but voluntary testimonials from multitudes of strangers have vindicated my judgment as to the splendid qualities of the **Harritos Havana** cigar. It is truly a 10 cent quality smoke. This is the exact size of **Harritos Havana**.



Five inches of the choicest Havana wrapper and Havana filler—Perfecto shape—well selected, seasoned and blended—made by expert Cuban hand workers. **No Coupons—no bands—no expensive box labels—just quality tobacco and quality workmanship.**

There are 7,000 cigar stores in Chicago, but you can buy **Harritos Havana Cigars** at only five (5) of them.

These Are the Schermerhorn Stores:

59 W. Monroe Street—Central 3730 121 So. Clark Street—Central 5817

(Just West of Dearborn—South Side of Monroe)

332 S. Michigan Ave.—Wabash 4976 225 W. Jackson Blvd.—Wabash 1994

(In the McCormick Bldg. at Van Buren St.)

201 So. Fifth Avenue—Wabash 6531 GENERAL OFFICES:

(In the Continental-Commercial Bank Bldg.—Corner Adams)

223 W. Jackson Bd.—Harrison 7420

Schermerhorn INC.

Harry M.
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Enclosed please find \$5.
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Harritos Havana Cigars—de-
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I wish { light
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This Coupon Good Until Used.

On receipt of this coupon and
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**Alexander
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Sectional Bookcase
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Mahogany finish, \$30.00
Gumwood, \$24.00
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This sectional bookcase and desk combination forms a very attractive and practical piece of furniture. It provides all of the conveniences of two pieces of furniture ordinarily combined by one. Seats may be added to the top or at the sides to take care of additional books. The colonial design is a very pleasing feature of this piece. The top and middle sections have plain edges. Gumwood and metal bands are used on these sections.

We display a large variety of other styles.

Alexander H. Revell & Co.
Adams St. and Wabash Ave.

DEFENSE GAINS BY STATE'S MOVE AT ALLEN TRIAL

Attempt to Eliminate All Suspects Save Campbell
Brings Up Doubt.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Joliet, Ill., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—Ten convicts, some on parole and some still serving time for offenses ranging from larceny to murder, followed each other on the stand in Judge Hooper's court today when the state continued its task of attempting, by elimination, to weave a net of circumstantial evidence about "Chicken Joe" Campbell. The state now has so far succeeded in pinning abouts of every inmate of the east wing of the prison on the morning of the fire as to make it appear impossible to the jurors for any other than Campbell to have committed the offense with which he is charged—the murder of Mrs. Odette Allen.

The witnesses differed but little in their stories. They contradicted each other slightly as to the time the fire alarm bell and whistle sounded on the morning of June 20, the day of Mrs. Allen's death, and as to what part of the warden's house Campbell was in at certain periods.

Some Doubt Raised.

Some made admissions on cross examination which left some doubt in the minds of the spectators as to whether William Johnson, the pantryman, and Walter Edwards, the police officer, were just before the fire discovered.

John Gukowski, a Polish baker from Chicago, serving sentence for murder, was one of the seven trustees in the warden's suite at the time of the fire. He was in the kitchen with Henry O. Jones, the cook, when the alarm was given. He said Campbell had brought the key to the office of Miss E. Morris, the housekeeper, and had turned it over to Johnson, the pantryman. Jones, Johnson, Edwards, James Martin, the guard, and he all denied he had the key.

He said he and Edwards go into the closet in the pantry and did not see where he went after that. The alcohol jug found in Mrs. Allen's bed was kept in this closet. Campbell, he said, came into the kitchen and talked with Jones at 6:10, the time that Charles M. Rogers, turnkey at the ground entrance, had testified just previously Campbell came downstairs and went outside with the dog.

Under Fire of Barnett.

Attorney Barnett then took up the cross examination, and the baker said he did not see Johnson come out of the pantry and did not know whence he went. He also didn't see Edwards again after he came out of the closet in the pantry.

Jones, the negro cook, testified he saw Johnson working in the pantry on the morning of the fire as he passed in and out to a lichen where he kept the meat. Jones also declared Campbell did not heat water as was his custom, on the morning of the fire.

Attorney Barnett then took up the cross examination, in which Jones said he first learned there was a fire when Johnson came into the kitchen and told him. Witness did not know where he had been before that.

Conflicts with Allen Story.

Charles Larson of Chicago, sentenced for assault and now on parole, testified he heard Edmund M. Allen, the former warden, tell Campbell to be a "good boy" before he left on the trip to West Baden on June 19. Mr. Allen denied ever having made such a statement when he was on the stand.

Attorney Barnett said he also might subpoena "Mutt" Travers, Allen's confidential clerk, whose movements, it is said, have never been checked up in detail.

BIG AUTO MERGER RUMORED.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 9.—Rumors today that a giant merger involving the General Motors company, the Chevrolet Motor company, and one other large automobile manufacturing company would be completed in the near future, threw local investment circles into a flurry today. The General Motors company and the Chevrolet concern alone have a combined capitalization of \$60,000,000.

GIRLS! WOMEN! TAKE CASCARETS IF CONSTIPATED

They live your liver and bowels
and clear your complexion.

Don't stay headache, bilious
with breath bad and
stomach sour.



WRIT TIES UP VILLA BULLION

Court Blocks Attempt to
Move \$40,000 Belonging
to Mexican Agents.

REPORTED AS STOLEN.

An injunction was granted by Federal Judge Carpenter yesterday restraining customs officials and others from removing from the Villa's safe vault at El Paso, silver, gold, copper and lead bullion. The value of the metal is estimated at \$40,000. It is alleged to have been stolen from a mine in Chihuahua by agents of Gen. Francisco Villa's revolutionary forces.

Judge Carpenter granted a temporary restraining order and set the case for hearing on Nov. 19, when the question of ownership will be determined and a permanent injunction issued.

Case Is Transferred.

The case was transferred to the United States District court from Judge Smith in the Circuit court. Judge Smith issued an injunction several days ago, but dissolved the writ yesterday on technical grounds.

Attorneys Walter Hawes and Samuel S. Holmes, representing the Compania Exploradora de la Mina Nica, S. A., a Mexican mining corporation, with offices in America and France, and with headquarters in Mexico City, hurried to the federal building and laid the case before Judge Carpenter.

The bullion was shipped to Chicago in bond over the Rock Island railroad from El Paso, Tex. L. C. Barlow of El Paso shipped it to his own order.

Calls Barlow Secret Agent.

The lawyers for the mining company charged that Barlow is a secret agent of the Villa forces and that his business is to dispose of ore confiscated by Villa's revolutionary bands. Barlow denied the charge. He insisted he is an innocent purchaser.

"This is only one of similar cases in various parts of the United States," added Mrs. Barlow, "at least \$10,000 worth of ore has been stolen. I suppose they call it confiscation, and shipped off of Mexico to secret agents in the United States."

"This action today is part of a concerted move on the part of the Smelters and Mine Operators' Association of Mexico to stamp out the plague."

GEORGIA MAY BAR BOOZE ADS

Senate Passes Stringent Measure
in Fight Against Sale of Liquor
Throughout the State.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 9.—The Georgia senate today passed a bill prohibiting liquor advertisements in any form in Georgia and making such advertisement a misdemeanor.

NELLIE BREEN SHOWS LETTER SENT TO WRIGHT

Erstwhile Housekeeper of Taliesen Denies She Has Been
Blackmailing Architect.

Mrs. Nellie Breen, erstwhile housekeeper for Architect Frank Lloyd Wright at Taliesen, the Spring Green bungalow, walked into THE TRIBUNE office yesterday, her eyes flashing fire.

"So," she snapped, "they say I have been blackmailing Mr. Wright, do they? Clarence Darrow has taken my letters to the federal building, he says. Will you have a copy of my only letter to Mr. Wright? You may judge for yourself as to what sort of demands I made on him."

Mrs. Breen Shows Copy.

Mrs. Breen produced a carefully preserved copy, which read as follows:

"Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright, You have been troubling me a great deal. Will you please come in to your office next Monday a.m. and meet me about 9 o'clock?

"It is rather important. You and Miriam Noel are liable to arrest under the Mann act upon evidence as yet solely in my possession. This evidence is so strong that if arrested you may not be admitted to bail. Nothing about this will be done, however, if you agree to separate at once. That is to say, you cannot keep her at Taliesen or Cedar Street, nor have her to visit you nor live with you. I think you know the folly of offering me money. The newspapers are muzzled and will stay muzzled unless you are arrested."

"N. B."

"There was a postscript to this letter," added Mrs. Breen, "of which I made no draft and have no copy. It was lengthy and consisted almost entirely of friendly ridicule, and I will be glad to have it published if Mr. Wright will give it out."

Trivial Letters."

Mrs. Breen's correspondence with other members of the Wright colony at Spring Green, she said, consisted chiefly of a series of "trivial letters," which passed between the housekeeper and Russell Williamson, an architect and an associate of Wright's.

In one letter to Williamson the former housekeeper requested the architect to "call on" Wright's children.

"My next letter in the case," said Mrs. Breen, "will be to Mr. Wright. We induce the threatening letters he asserts I have written. I have produced evidence in proof of my statements. Now let him

produce his. He doesn't do so because he hasn't any."

What I have tried to do is to have done for Mr. Wright's children. I believe in marriage, and I think that children are entitled to all society can do to protect them."

Following his conference with Mr. Clabaugh at the federal building, Attorney Darrow announced that it is unlikely any definite action will be taken by Mr. Wright against his former housekeeper.

"Mr. Clabaugh has the originals of all Mrs. Breen's letters," he said. "In effect, if not in direct language, I am convinced that they contain threats as to what the wife will do, and, by the same token, violation of the postal laws."

"Still, she has all the harm she can, and neither Mr. Wright nor I is disposed to prosecute. As far as we are concerned the incident is closed."

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The Real
Hu Root,
other of
series of
residential
sibilities,"
Robert Lansing
Friends Know
"are two inter-
esting articles about
particularly inter-
ing Americans, in
week's issue of

Collier's
5¢
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

PLAN ALLAYS
IN SUFFERING
QUICKLY

Suffer from Eczema or any skin
disease so torturing and aggravating
as to drive you from sleep?
It has in hundreds of cases
relieves, aggravation and
loses soreness out of cuts, scabs,
sores, blisters, feet and va-
ginal, etc., etc., etc.
make it a point to keep some
handy.
Soap is medicated with Poslan;
use soap for daily use on the skin;
in bath.
Send 4c stamp to Emer-
sion Laboratories, 32 W. 39th St.,
New York City. Sold by all Druggists.

THE INVASION OF AMERICA

A narrative fact-story based authoritatively on the inexorable mathematics of war—what can be done to oppose an invading army with our actual present resources in regulars, trained militia, untrained citizens, coast defenses, field artillery and all other weapons of defense.

To begin in The Daily News to-morrow

The only theoretical assumption in this series of articles is that the United States is attacked. Every other incident is a straight statement of what absolutely must happen in such a case, with our military establishment remaining what it is to-day. In the words of certain foremost military executives of the United States army, who have cognizance of these articles, "It is the cold truth." Nothing is overstated or understated. Every reference to military efficiency, supplies of cannon, ammunition and other implements, numbers of men in the various military units, etc., is based conscientiously on actual resources shown to-day in the official records of the military establishments of the United States.

*Publication begins in
The Daily News to-morrow*

The description of the preparatory mobilization, assembly and management of our regular army and militia has been proved as technically correct.

The description of the procedure of our small army in the presence of a large enemy army that has successfully landed is not a "piece of armchair strategy." It is what our numerically weaker force must inevitably do in modern war conditions. The Invasion of America is not a plea for militarism. It is not a plea for anything. It is intended simply to tell in logical sequence facts that do exist. It is the answer of military experts—who long have faced these facts apprehensively—to the question:

"Can we defend ourselves?"

Out-of-town readers should place their order with their local newsdealer for a copy of The Chicago Daily News at once, so as to enable him to increase his regular supply of the paper before publication begins. Or subscription for delivery by mail may be made by mailing one dollar for three months. Address The Chicago Daily News, 15 North Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Music and the Theaters

Orchestra Makes Its Debut.

BY ERIC DE LAMARTRE.

LENN DILLARD GUNN'S American Symphony Orchestra made its debut last evening at Orchestra Hall, and passed the ordeal with honor. At the start of this, his second season, the ranks of propagandists, interpreters, and audiences were not so numerous as to warrant a fledgling organization able to present with the same sort of program as the more or less established Chicago Symphony orchestra. It is a difficult task, as a transfiguration of art, to bring up just now on the Lake Shore drive at the corner of Elgin street that is driving people quite mad with curiosity. That curiosity is now going to be set at rest.

This new building, which is perhaps fifteen feet by eighteen, is the joint product of the creative genius of John Holabird and John Root, confrères since their Beaux-Arts days in Paris.

It seems that Mr. Holabird has the great privilege of living in Evanston, with which he combines a popularity in Chicago society.

It is a difficult rôle to sleep in Evanston and be a beau at midwinter metropolitan balls, so the clever young architect conceived the idea of building a refuge for himself on the Lake Shore drive which also may prove a place of sufficient beauty and decorum to receive and entertain in.

The idea appealed equally to John Root, although he has a very artistic apartment in East Superior street and a charming wife to provide over it.

So Messrs. Holabird and Root set to work and now they have a very cosy looking shack with two large north windows, and two small east windows, and heaps of waterproof paper to keep the rain and cold out and a nice fire.

Their furniture, some of it, is going to be of the disappearing kind. On dit there's a table that turns a somersault and becomes a bathtub every morning and turns back into a table every night; also books that vanish mysteriously into the sides of the house, and everything as shipshape as for a yacht.

One need be willing to wade that the decorations will be the newest and that invitations to the largest houses on the Lake Shore drive will be much sought after.

The program of last evening contained two or three numbers played in previous seasons. There were P. Martinus Paul's "Five Oriental Sketches," which marked their success of last winter; the well-known "Woodland" suite, and a new overture by a local music paper student. George Hamilton sang his prize song for tenor and orchestra, for which the Minstrels of Pittsburgh received the award, and an aria from the Bohemian state's opera of last August, Schubert's "Apollo and Daphne," and "The Love Me" for encore. Felix Mendelssohn contributed a "Valse Pathétique" and Clarence Locum, also of the Minstrels, a concerto for piano, which young Locum played brilliantly. An air by the Second Concertmaster Leach of the new orchestra won approbation, and a number by the rising easterner like likewise.

Mr. Minetti's prize aria, "Mai," although it was a very vivacious number, was not in the broader sense. In atmosphere it suggests the older operatic style; while it is essentially of our theatrical day. Possible a hit, too, in certain portions for its real effect, and somewhat too long in fortissimos. It makes very strong demands upon the singer. Plain it was that Mr. Holabird's labors were labors of love, and his extraordinary skill and experience served Mr. Minetti's taste to the very young.

Mr. Minetti's concerto, written for the piano, was predominantly a modern very vivaciously orchestrated number, and it suggests the older operatic style; while it is essentially of our theatrical day. Possible a hit, too, in certain portions for its real effect, and somewhat too long in fortissimos. It makes very strong demands upon the singer. Plain it was that Mr. Holabird's labors were labors of love, and his extraordinary skill and experience served Mr. Minetti's taste to the very young.

At the Palace: Gossip of the Stage.

BY HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

"Cock of the Walk" next week. Mr. Skinner will be shrewdly assigned. He will imperatively a performer of the drama, professional, tricky, and a poseur, with a prodigious gift for quotation from the metaphore of the stage. This actor has the Bard at his tongue's tip, and answers the most commonplace question with an excerpt from Shakespeare. According to the author's prospectus, he is amiable, gay, vivacious, gay, bohemian, gay, fantastic, ludicrous, tender, happy, and humorous, in the denotation of all of which Mr. Skinner is skilled.

At the Palace Music Hall:

Lulu Glaser—A buxom soubrette who was predominant in musical comedy's heyday. She and Tom Richards enact a confection called "First Love," in which the high born heroine imperiously demands that the hero wins the noble heart of a husband. Miss Glaser employs her famous chickie dittoes and Mr. Richards works hard over a song or two. They go well with the aged and the very young.

Mr. Lewis' concerto, written for the piano, was predominant in musical comedy's heyday. She and Tom Richards enact a confection called "First Love," in which the high born heroine imperiously demands that the hero wins the noble heart of a husband. Miss Glaser employs her famous chickie dittoes and Mr. Richards works hard over a song or two. They go well with the aged and the very young.

Sophie Tucker—This prima donna has improved in looks and in manners, and now she is fit for the eye and the ear of the decorous. Her earnest shouting caused a demonstration Monday night, and the tumult of applause was stilled only when Miss Eva Tanguay, sitting in a box, petitioned Miss Tucker to render "Mother," a sad ballad.

Frank Fogarty—A cheery raconteur of Irish stories, in none of which there is a blush.

Alfred Dierck and Mary Louise Dierck—They act wisely and almost too well in a musical comedy called "The Meanest Man in the World." Miss Louise plays a young lawyer about to foreclose on the young man's shop of a pretty coquette, as they become engaged in the end. Bright, full of every-day philosophy, and admirably done. The best of its kind in vaudeville. Booked evidently by mistake.

Three Da-Fo Boys—Gaunt young Englishmen who sing through their noses and dance like disjoined demons. Their audience violates all the traditions concerning acts that "open the show" by being really interested and acknowledging it.

Dunker's Singing Bell Ringers—Young men in white. They sing some of the world's worst songs, and sing them seraphically. Their bells are nice, shiny, and supertuous.

Agnesa Glass—She plays the piano and sings humorous things that were popular in a former decade. They're not so good now.

Andrew Mack wears lingerie and a bonnet in his new dress, "The Irish Dream," now visible in Brooklyn.

Hale Hamilton and his family, Miss Myrtle Tannenhill, are about to embark for Australia, there to act in such American plays as "Twins Beds" and "The Iron Hand."

The concert was remarkably even in its subject matter and in its playing. One or two critical moments during the concerto were coolness and their threats discounted. The large audience was most favorably impressed with the new orchestra, as its prompt and continued applause indicated.

The title "Idy" is somewhat of a misnomer to Mr. Leach's score. The work is definitely rhapsodic in mood. Its effectiveness much in the fitness of its orchestra, and it is a great pleasure to hear it must be to play. Mr. Boyle's "Rumba" was a real success, and the gait, together with a fine and sensitive air, is straight and robust. It is no trifle to present, moreover, and Mr. Collins' success is well deserved.

Mr. Brownell's "Valse Pathétique" is not the expected work of the frock coated, showy-ness compositors of other compositions, but a serje and flannelled, hamock swinging, banjo plucking singer of a man, and it is a great pleasure to hear it must be to play. Mr. Boyle's "Rumba" was a real success, and the gait, together with a fine and sensitive air, is straight and robust. It is no trifle to present, moreover, and Mr. Collins' success is well deserved.

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COURT UPHOLDS CHICAGO PLAN'S INITIAL STEP

Judge Overrules Objections to
Widening of Twelfth
Street.

"The first big legal victory on the first big step in carrying out the great central street plan for the relief of congestion in the loop district."

The significance of Judge Brentano's decision in the Twelfth street case was expressed in these words yesterday by Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago plan commission. Judge Brentano overruled the objections of certain property owners against the Twelfth street improvement.

Called Great Undertaking.
"The people of Chicago are to be congratulated on the decision," continued Mr. Wacker. "How much it means is not realized now. This is the biggest thing ever undertaken in a great city for such benefits as will accrue with the widening of Canal street and the Michigan avenue improvement north of Randolph street, which is set for trial in County court Dec. 29. These with Twelfth street will complete the chain of improvements for traffic relief in the central district. The benefits will affect the whole city."

"Our cumbersome legal procedure has caused the Twelfth street improvement to drag a long time. The plan commission is hopeful that the condemnation of the property will go forward as rapidly as court proceedings will permit."

New Vladim Planned.
Under the plan for widening Twelfth street it is proposed to take the street 108 feet wide between Ashland boulevard and Canal street and 118 feet wide from Canal street to Michigan avenue. A new bridge over the railroads and a new bridge over the river are part of the scheme. The objections to the improvement were argued for two months before Judge Brentano.

The step to be taken by the board of local improvements will be to get jury awards in condemnation proceedings against approximately \$3,000,000 worth of property.

A great public improvement is here involved to which much thought has been given by public spirited men." Judge Brentano said in his opinion. "The wisdom of the enterprise in question appeals to the sober judgment of the court. The court is of the opinion that all proper safeguards have been taken for the protection of the objectors."

OPEN HOUSES ON SUNDAY.
Settlements Decide to Offer Rooms as Substitutes for Closed Bars.

Sunday closing of the saloons has opened the settlement houses on that day. The head residents met and decided to keep the houses open, and saloons and clubs are open on Sundays hereafter in every settlement house in Chicago, though the houses have opened only for vespers on Sundays heretofore.

Beggars Hang Out.
Charles P. Footh of 3235 South Honore avenue, died in his home yesterday, having hanged himself when supposedly despondent over ill health.

"I am living on a farm, ten miles from town—my Father has a farm now for years, although I was born in the city; he has helpers and Mother has a girl in the kitchen; I am the only daughter and find little work to do and am lonesome *** Can you help me?"

(from a letter)

There are plenty of lonely people in the world and the pathos of this letter is not uncommon.

We quote it because it indicates the success with which we have tried to cultivate close and intimate relations with our readers. The Woman's Magazine is so filled with practical, sensible helpfulness that our readers correctly feel that the editors are interested in them and will do everything possible for their welfare.

Such a magazine has a powerful influence in every home it enters. The circulation of The Woman's Magazine is more than 250,000.

The New Idea Publishing Company
New York

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

is one of the three magazines called by advertising men The Butterick Trio and bought as an advertising unit. The other members of the Trio are The Designer and The Delinector.

The average monthly net circulation of The Butterick Trio is guaranteed to be in excess of 1,400,000.

FAINTING SPELL IS 'ALIBI' OF ACCUSED FRAT PUPIL.

Mother Tells Oak Park Board Son Was Taken Into House After Seizure on Street.

Three Oak Park women, mothers of boys suspended from the high school because of their alleged affiliation with the Delta Sigma Upsilon fraternity, yesterday gave their views to the Oak Park school board.

"Robert does not belong to the fraternity," was the statement of Mrs. Robert René, mother of Robert René Jr. "He did join the fraternity last February, but he left it in April. This fall he had a fainting spell as he was walking in front of the fraternity house, where he was taken for aid."

Joseph Jannotta, 17 years old, was pledged to the fraternity, and this with-

out the consent or knowledge of his parents, Mrs. Jannotta explained.

Mrs. J. G. Robinson, mother of Arthur Robinson, said she did not know whether her son belonged to the fraternity or not.

FATHER SLAIN, GIRL INSISTS.

Catherine Hoekstra Gets Inquest Postponed, Pending Work of Detectives.

"My father was murdered," Miss Catherine Hoekstra told Deputy Coroner Samuel Davis yesterday when the latter prepared to hold an inquest in the case of Samuel Hoekstra, a teaming contractor.

"He did not take his life as the police said. We have hired private detectives, and they will find the evidence. We only want justice, and we are doing everything we can to get it."

The deputy coroner continued the inquest.

Hoekstra was found shot to death on Oct. 31.

WOMAN "TIPS" FOUL PLAY: SEVEN BODIES IN YARD!

Being a Grown-up Mystery Which Reporter Unveils After a Little Casual Investigation.

A greatly excited woman called up The Tribune yesterday, saying she had seen a human body carried down the back stairs at Adams and Fulton streets, and feared foul play.

A reporter hurried madly to the place. In the back yard of a residence seven bodies of a woman and six of men.

However, it was learned that the building adjoining is the Bennett Medical College. The bodies had been brought down from the dissecting room for cremation.

Warning to Water Consumers.
Water mains which supply the territory north of the city will be closed from 9 o'clock until 5 o'clock today to allow repairs to be made. All consumers are advised to draw water for the day before 9 o'clock.

Mandel Brothers

Furniture division, seventh floor

"Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co." ivory-finished reed furniture at factory cost

—furniture suitable for sun parlors and bedrooms

One of the most extraordinary purchases we have made in the last decade

—some of the most valuable furniture buying opportunities you ever had.



REED arm rocker, in old ivory finish; a very comfortable chair, with closely woven reed seat; specially priced at 7.50.

REED rocker, in old ivory finish; beautifully upholstered in cretonne; cushion seat and back; uph. in cretonne; price, \$11.

REED arm rocker, in old ivory finish; cushion seat and back; uph. in cretonne; price, \$10.50.



REED rocker, in old ivory finish; high back and broad arms; cretonne upholstery; loose cushion seat; special price, \$10.

REED table, in old ivory finish; top 13 x 15; height 27 inches; made with cane top and cane back; a design of merit; special price, \$1.25.

REED chair, in old ivory finish; cane seat and back; a design of merit; a chair unique in value; special price, \$4.

Many patterns besides those illustrated—but only limited number of pieces in each style.



Matthews
Outfitters to Women
21 East Madison Street
Between State and Wabash.
Special Sale
Top Coats
at \$25

The coat sketched is one of a large collection of individual coats that we place on sale today at \$25.

This coat is of corduroy, belted and flared, with large natural raccoon fur collar.

Others in fabrics of all descriptions—Corduroy, Plush, Broadcloth, Linen, Mixtures, with fur or without.

Other Coats at \$30 to \$95



Special 7.50 price.

We will place on sale today twenty-five of these genuine red cedar boxes, 42 inches long, 18 inches wide, 19 inches high, at the very special price of \$7.50.

Cedar Chest Sale in our new basement saleroom.

Alexander H. Revell & Co.
Adams St. and Wabash Ave.

If you want to give the loved ones in your home the best your dimes and dollars will buy, look in the Grocers' & Druggists' windows for this TRIBUNE SIGN—

THIS STORE GIVES
We Sell Products
Advertised In
The Tribune
VALUE - QUALITY - SERVICE

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Featuring Exclusive Modes in Luxurious Fur-Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats

In a most interesting group have been assembled the sort of "elegancies" in fur coats one would expect to have made to order—rarely to find in such varied selection ready for immediate selection. Such is

The Hudson Seal Coat Banded in Eastern Skunk

Sketched. The lines present a distinct departure in fur coats. There is a shallow front yoke from which the coat flares in a sweep of 120 inches. The uncommonly handsome lining of imported silk is in keeping with the richness of the coat. \$385.

Also in This Specialized Group—

Hudson Seal Coats With Beaver Fur at \$250 and \$375

Very dark muskrat bands a Hudson seal coat at \$175. Kolinsky fur trims a most distinctive coat at \$425—and another equally handsome coat has black fox trimming, \$325.

Hudson seal coats in conservative styles at \$75 to \$250, and Hudson seal coats with skunk fur offer a wide choice from \$125 to \$350.

Separate Fur Pieces Offer Interesting Values

Round skunk muffs in diagonal effects, \$30, \$35, up to \$75. Skunk scarfs, Chin-Chin or animal effects, \$15, \$20 to \$30. Hudson seal muffs, smart, small, round, at \$20 to \$45. Chin-Chin collars or cravats, Hudson seal, \$12, \$15 to \$35.

Fourth Floor, North Room.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Very Charming Day-Time Frocks for Women In a Special Group at \$25

When you note that each and every frock in this collection is in the height of the mode—and that it is early, very early in the season—you will see how really worth while is this remarkable offering.

Frocks for Every Informal Affair

Will be found in this group—represented by this street frock of serge and charmeuse with the smartly braided girdle-belt, one of many equally attractive frocks of this sort. (Sketched) \$25.

Frocks of Taffetas, of Crepe de Chine, of Velveteen in a Host of Becoming, Delightfully Wearable Styles

Some have sleeves of Georgette crepe, some have the entire bodice of this filmy fabric. Some have touches of metal embroideries, others add a bit of fur. Best of all—

There are only one or two in each style and altogether they form one of the most unusual groups of frocks at \$25.

Fourth Floor, North Room.



CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Clever New Blouses at \$5 That Will Go Smartly With Suit or Separate Skirt

Truly blouses were never more fascinating than they are this year.

Every new mode that comes into these sections brings fresh evidence of this—and the only wonder is that blouses so new and so charming can be so moderate in pricing. At \$5.75—A Group of Tailored Blouses.

Striped in bright, immensely effective colorings or in small plaids as in the blouse sketched at the right, which boasts a very new idea in full length vestee of tucked white silk. \$5.75.

At \$8.75—Worsted-Embroidered Blouses of Georgette Crepe. On the navy blue crepe is a bayadere band worked in tiny Indian figureettes, a papoose, a charmed serpent and the rising sun.

If you seek the new, the unusual, the distinctive, you have it here in this blouse sketched at the left, \$8.75.

Fourth Floor, North Room.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Announcing a Timely Display of

The Newest Winter Modes in Evening Footwear

'Tis woman's prerogative this season to express as much individuality in her footwear as in her gown. A happy appreciation of this has guided us in gathering together

A Varied and Truly Exquisite Collection of Slippers for Opera and for Dance Wear Presented in its Entirely Today

The glint of gold and silver in the slipper. The sparkle of beads is seen on many most exclusive modes. And the almost classic simplicity of line remains unadorned in opera slippers of soft satin.

Of Definite Price Interest—

At \$12—The slipper at the left above, in soft gray, bronze, patent and black kid, beaded in the new collar effect.

At \$11.50—The slipper at the center above, in delicate gray, bronze and black kid, with one-strap open beaded effect.

At \$10—The slipper at the right above, in white cashmere and black kid, beaded on the vamp and around the top and tied at the side with ribbon.

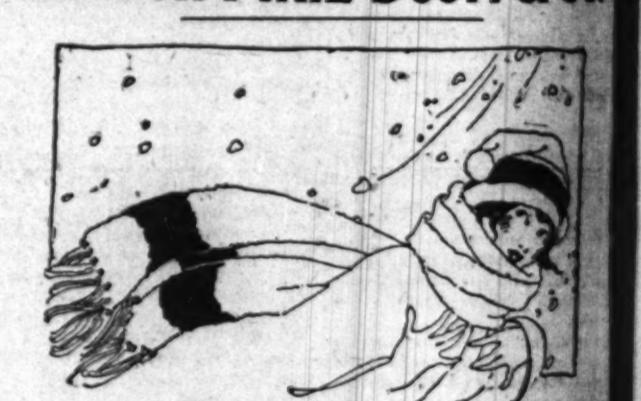
The "Frolic" slipper, new and interestingly different, of bronze, patent, black kid, beaded, at \$8 the pair. The same may be had without beading at \$7 the pair. And opera slippers offer a splendid choice in these assortments.

Gold and silver opera slippers at \$7.50 the pair. Opera slippers in bronze and patent calf at \$6 the pair. Beaded opera slippers of satin, black, white, colors, \$5 pair.

Opera slippers of satin, pink, blue, black, white, \$4 pair.

Third Floor, South Room

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.



Now Everybody Is Asking for Cap and Scarf Sports Sets

These Are Attractively Priced
at \$2.95

Great as their vogue is, we believe it has only commenced, and winter will see these sets the most wanted of all smart dress accessories. So this time offering is of unusual interest.

And in Themselves These Sets Are Wonderfully Attractive.

Of deep-pile brushed wool, rich and "furry-looking," a fascinating collection of brilliant, vivid colorings and in snowy-white.

One style is sketched here—there are two others as delightful. One with a tam-cap, the other of fiber-silk and wool.

All three have the full length scarf.

And There Are Hundreds of These Cap and Scarf Sets Ready for Your Choosing Today—at \$2.95.

Third Floor, North Room.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

SCOTT & CO.



SECTION TWO.
GENERAL NEWS,
MARKETS, WANT ADS.

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Footwear

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South Room

SCOTT & CO.



Is Asking for
Sports Sets
actively Priced
\$2.95

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These Sets
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Choosing Today—at \$2.95.

North Room.

SCOTT & CO.

ightfully Comfortable

gliees at \$2.95

Just the sort of home robes
o slip into these crisp au-
umn days.

With a welcome added degree
of warmth that does not detract
from the graceful, dainty style.

The pleated skirt is genera-
ously wide—the bodice trim-
med with accordion rufflings of
the albatross itself to insure
perfect harmony of color.

In soft, pretty boudoir shades
of blue, Copenhagen and cel-
rose, pink and wistaria. Sketched
here and priced at \$2.95.

At \$2.95—Complete
Assortments of Blanket
and Eiderdown Robes.

Of excellent quality, in a
variety of this season's best
colors—ideally practical
without detracting in the
leaving styles.

oor, North Room

TWAS A FAMOUS
VICTORY FOES OF
THE "CAP'N" WON

His Army Invading "Deistrict"
Where He Held Election

Taken by One Man.

MAKES A FORTUNE OFF LOTS.

[This is the third of Mr. Hyde's series
of articles on "Streeterville."]

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

How many thousand dollars "Cap" Streeter has made out of the "territory" of Lake Michigan is uncertain. It is estimated as high as \$100,000.

One syndicate of capitalists at South Bend, Ind., is said to have invested more than \$50,000 in buying such titles as the old man could give to the property. Many of the lots have been sold several times, as the earlier purchasers defaulted on their payments. It used to be said that if a policeman sent to arrest the "Cap" and Maria did not get shot or chased off the "district" he was likely to wind up by buying one of their lake front lots.

At one time the "Cap" had plots to the whole territory filed in the office of the county recorder. Later these were withdrawn when it was discovered that all the district east of Old Pine street into a new territory of the United States and to seeds not only from the city of Chicago but from the state of Illinois.

Territorial Official Elected.

It was late at night when this action was taken. At the time the "Cap" had a number of men to whom he had "sold" lots living in shacks on various parts of the "territory." One of the shacks was called the courthouse and capitol of the territory, and with formally a territorial election was called to elect officers.

In the heart of the big city a territorial judge, marshal, surveyor, and other officials were elected. The "Cap" modestly chose for his own the post of territorial clerk. With two other clerks he officiated before Clerk Burnham of the United States court and were solders sworn in to support and defend the constitution of the United States and of the territory of Lake Michigan. "Cap" Streeter even went down to Washington and applied for admission to congress as the first delegate from the newly organized territory.

Property Owners Alarmed.

Things began to look so serious that the property owners determined on decided action. As the result of various court decisions and several raids the occupants of the district were finally driven off and for a time peace reigned again. But not for long.

RUBBER STAMP SAVES
STREETER IN COURT

A RUBBER stamp with a hangover yesterday entered the liquor-
ton chemist's office, Capt. George
Wellington Streeter. The stamp
belongs in the office of the city
chemist. A clerk forgot to date it for-
ward, and when a policeman brought in
a bottle of beer from the Streeter cabaret
to be christened exhibit A, the stamp
imprinted: "Received Oct. 28, 12 o'clock."

The policeman in Judge Graham's court
room, where he bought that bottle of beer at
Streeter's, place Oct. 28 at 2 p.m.

Prosecutor Harry B. Miller was forced

to take a nonsuit because of the conflicting

evidence.

"They'll have to nonsuit 'em all," said

the captain.

While waiting for the second case to be

called the war lord of Deistrict Lake

Michigan said he was planning a bigger

drink emporium for the "district."

"Yes, sir, she starts next week," he

said. "A two story brick, 50x125 foot, big

enough for all the glory and hallelujah

to go on our way."

"How about a building permit?"

"Whom I ask a building permit from?"

"I'd come up to my winds and ask the

"Cap" Streeter, kin I have a building per-

mit?" And then I'd run around inside

quick and say, "Bless your heart, Cap, you

show kin."

The captain ceased talking like a Follies

advertisements to greet two different po-

licemen, who aided haphazard up and

blundered something about putting him under arrest.

The captain was taken to the East Chi-

cago station on a charge of keeping a dis-

orderly house. He was later released on

\$400 bonds.

as a slightly deaf admirer of nature and to

pay no attention to the warning hall of

the sentinels. The plan worked until one

bullet struck and killed the hero, another

splintered the box of the buggy, and a third

bounced on the top button of the

captain's coat. Then he also conducted a

more or less masterly retreat.

A detective or two and a couple of lay-

men also got out beyond the lines

and were either beaten up or driven off at

the point of a rifle.

News of all these skirmishes were

taken to the main body of the official

army, by this time assembled in vast

columns on Superior street. It was plain

that Gov. Miles and his cohorts

were in the rear.

Off the coast the smoke of Admiral Fyfe's battleships was in sight.

"Twas a Famous Victory—for One.

The situation was one of excitement.

Then a mere sparrow crop from Alcalde

and the captain's words went along

and spoil it all. Twirling his club,

he strolled out to where the governor

general was standing behind the breast-

works. When a rifle was leveled at his

heart, "Bill" Hayes grinned.

"Cut it out," he drawled.

The governor general acted as if he were hypnotized. He lowered his musket.

"Say, you guys have made good on

that thing," Hayes went on. "You said

you were going to take possession and

you've done it. What's the use of going

any farther? Come on, now, and take a

stroll with me before anybody gets hurt."

"Pinches," the Army.

They came, the whole eleven, with Miles

at their head, and the captain's words were

still ringing in the ears of the

army. The captain marched over to where

the army was still looking for volunteers.

"Say," said Hayes. "I've just pinched

these guys." With that he turned them

over to his commanding officer.

What would have happened if old

"Cap" Streeter and the dauntless Maria

were not in the field of action one may

only surmise. Neither of them was ever

quick to surrender.

When the "Cap" heard of the inglorious

end of the battle he said that he had

nothing to do with the raid.

"Miles and his men," he said, "were

acting solely on their own responsibility."

So began the day of the most famous

and spectacular naval and land battle

ever fought in the vicinity of Chicago.

For once the "Cap" and Miles

were not at the front of hostilities. They

lay in wait on Superior street.

A lone policeman stationed on the

terrace saw the army start to disembar-

k and rushed to a telephone to summon re-

inforcements.

So began the day of the most famous

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COMMERCIAL WORLD NEWS, LIVE STOCK, BOND TRANSACTIONS.

FURTHER BREAK IN WHEAT MART

World's Stocks Show a Big Gain; Receipts Heavy; May Corn Strong.

Continued big receipts both in the north and south at the wheat market yesterday and prices were lower, but local traders easily caused competition. There were several sharp rallies during the day, but on the other hand the advances are not by far selling. Final prices were up to 12 1/2¢ lower.

The cash demand was slow here, but at Duluth mills and exporters were good buyers, and the seaboard took 500,000 bushels, mostly Manitobas. Kansas City cash prices were lower. Offerings of winter wheat continue liberal. Omahas reported cash prices unchanged to 3¢ lower. No. 4 wheat at Omaha is selling at about 90¢. The cash comers were still favorable in most stations. The winter wheat belt is now in need of rains. Showers were indicated for the northwest.

World's Stocks Increase.

World's stocks increased 17,676,000 for the week, bringing total stocks up to 183,361,000 bu, or nearly as much as a month ago. A general visible increase of 6,500,000 bu for the spring wheat, about 14,000,000 bu more than a year ago. Winnipeg had 1,688 cars, against 455 cars a year ago. Private reports indicate acreage in western Canada of 310,000,000 to 320,000,000 bu. Threshing is still active in sections, as the immense amount of grain to be threshed has made it impossible to finish, although weather conditions have been ideal.

Northwest receipts were 1,381 cars, compared to 727 cars a year ago. Receipts here were 212 cars, and primary receipts were 3,430,000 bu, compared to 2,815,000 bu a year ago. Clearings were liberal, 1,830,000 bu. Minneapolis wheat stocks increased 360,000 bu for three days, and Duluth nearly 1,000,000 bu for two days.

Argentine News Unfavorable.

Argentine news was less favorable. Late reports indicate the crop suffered more from the early drought than was supposed. Estimates are expected to be reduced. Cables were 12¢ lower. Seeding reports from France were bullish, and in Germany the crop has been curtailed, owing to unusually cool weather. Germany and Austria are buying considerable wheat in Bulgaria and Roumania. Indian reports are favorable.

Armour was credited with buying wheat on the break, and there was buying also by Canby, Slaughter, Lamson, Clement-Curtis, and Logan-Bryan. Knight-McDougal, Ware-Leland, and barrel sold December early. Sales to go store were 50,000 bu.

Armour Buys May Corn.

Corn prices were 4¢ higher for the May and a shade lower for the December at the finish. Armour was credited with the widening of the spread. Cash corn was steady to 4¢ lower, with industries fair buyers of the new corn. Offerings were fair, and there was also a good shipping demand, sales being 250,000 bu, including 50,000 bu for export. Cables were unchanged to 12¢ lower.

Wheat prices generally were favorable. Iowa reports were good, but other sections report poor yields. Receipts were 133 cars, with 600,000 bu in the west, compared to 743,000 bu a year ago. County offices indicate moderate marketing at stations. Clearances were 9,000 bu.

Oats Prices Hold Steady.

Oats were unchanged to 4¢ lower. Offerings were fair, and there was good buying. Anderson & Co. bought about 700,000 bu December. Argus was a seller of December. General trade was fair. There were reports of 250,000 bu oats sold from the seaboard and there were local sales of 525,000 bu, including 250,000 bu for export.

Receipts were 423 cars, and primary points had 1,668,000 bu, against 1,130,000 bu a year ago. Clearances were 600,000 bu, but the market replaced the Canadian oats crop at 400,000,000 bu, with the movement delayed by the immense labor involved in marketing the unprecedented wheat crop.

Hog Products Are Lower.

Hog products followed a sharp break in the last and closed lower throughout the list. Receipts of hogs were 33,000, with 36,000 estimated for today. Prices at the yards were 5¢/lb lower, with a large percentage of pigs in the receipts. Farmers appear to be marketing much young stock.

The cash trade is fair. Packers were credited with selling products. Receipts of hogs were 52,000, up 12,000, compared to 71,800 a year ago. Primary receipts were 520,000, against 401,000 last week and 507,000 a year ago.

Rye Taken for Export.

Rye was 1¢ lower. No. 2 sold \$1.00; No. 3, \$0.99¢/lb. No. 4, \$0.95¢/lb. Corn grits were 5¢/lb higher, 55¢/lb. Corn meal was 5¢/lb higher, 55¢/lb.

Receipts were 35,000, up 2,000 bu.

Barley ruled steady, with sales of spot matting at \$2.60¢/bu, and feed, \$3.65¢/bu. Matting to arrive sold at 6¢/bu. Receipts were 11,000.

Timothy seed was steady, March selling at \$5.75¢; cash lots quoted \$5.00¢/bu nominal. Clovered unchanged, with cash lots \$10.00¢/bu nominal.

Duluth flux closed 5¢/lb higher. Cash on track, \$2.03¢/lb. 03¢/lb; November, \$2.01¢; December, \$2.00¢; and May, \$2.04¢. Receipts 91 cars. Minneapolis was 7¢ higher, with cash on track, \$1.98¢/lb. 02¢/lb. Receipts were 52,000, up 12,000, compared to 71,800 a year ago. Primary receipts were 520,000, against 401,000 last week and 507,000 a year ago.

For the time purchases is partly attributed to the preceding week, and partly to big houses accumulating stock in anticipation of renewing demand when hostilities cease in Europe. American exports were Canadian Pacific, which advanced sharply on improved earnings reports. The rest of the 91,000,000 bu were held by the market and steady. Silverite, 2¢ to 2¢ 1/2¢ per cent. Moved 3,666 per cent. Discount rates: Short Mills 1¢/2¢; Long Mills 1¢/2¢; and 1¢/2¢.

For Nov. 8-9, 1915, we are steady on the house. Rates, 95¢. Exchange on London, 277 5/8¢.

COFFEE AND SUGAR.

NEW YORK: Nov. 8-The market for coffee futures opened steady at an advance of 2 to 3 points and sold about 8 to 8 1/2 points not higher during the early trading on foreign buying

BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

RANGE OF ACTIVE FUTURES.

WHEAT.

Closet
Open. High. Low. Nov. 9. Nov. 8.
Dec. 1.025-1.025 1.016 1.024 1.035-1.041
May 1.035-1.041 1.04 1.03 1.034-1.041

CORN.

Dec. 5/14-59 55% 55% 55% 55% 55%

May 6/14-62 55% 61 615-62

OATS.

Dec. 38%-44 38% 38% 38% 38% 38%

May 36% 39% 39% 39% 39%

PORK.

Dec. 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50

Jan. 16.30 16.30 16.27 16.30 16.30

16.47¢

LARD.

Nov. 8.90 8.92¢ 8.87¢ 8.95¢ 9.05

Jan. 9.05 9.07¢ 8.97¢ 9.00 9.12¢

SHORT RIBS.

Jan. 8.95 8.95¢ 8.92¢ 8.90¢ 8.90

May 9.15 9.16¢ 9.06¢ 9.07¢ 9.07

OATS.

W. 11.14 11.14 11.14 11.14 11.14

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Dec. 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14

WHEAT.

High. Low. Close. Nov. 9. Nov. 8.

St. L. 1.015 1.01 1.016 1.023 1.028

K. C. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Minn. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Dul. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Winn. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

First. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Second. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Third. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Fourth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Fifth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Sixth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Seventh. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Eighth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Ninth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Tenth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Eleventh. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Twelfth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Thirteenth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Fourteenth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Fifteenth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Sixteenth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Seventeenth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Eighteenth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Nineteenth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Twentieth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Twenty-first. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Twenty-second. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

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Twenty-fourth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

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Twenty-seventh. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Twenty-eighth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Twenty-ninth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

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Thirty-second. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Thirty-third. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

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Thirty-seventh. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Thirty-eighth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Thirty-ninth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Fortieth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

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Forty-second. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

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Forty-seventh. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Forty-eighth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Forty-ninth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Forty-tenth. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

Forty-eleventh. 0.975 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.95

HOTELS.

WEST. GEORGE
ON THE MIDWAY

Blackstone and
East 60th-st.

\$100 PER MONTH, FURNISHED.

BEAUTIFUL LADIES

responsible; Invitations, L. C.

CAV. 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240,

4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300,

4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360,

4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420,

4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480,

4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540,

4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600,

4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660,

4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720,

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4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840,

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4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960,

4970, 4980, 4990, 4995, 5000, 5005,

5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060,

5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120,

5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180,

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